### Vol. XXIX .... No. 8,952.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ELECTIONS FOR TWENTY-NINE DEPUTIES-RU-MORED OPPOSITION OF KING VICTOR TO GEN. PRIM'S PLAN-SPANISH PROPOSALS TO THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

Madrid, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. The Official Gazette publishes the decree restoring the Constitutional guarantees which were suspended during the Republican insurrection. The Gazette also promulgates orders for the holding of elections to fill twenty-nine vacant seats in the Cortes.

It is rumored that the King of Italy recently told the Spanish Embassador at Florence that he should refuse his consent to the coronation of the Duke of Genea. It is also reported that Archduke Victor. brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

THE THREATENED CARLIST OUTBREAK.

Pagis, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. The Carlist insurectionists continue quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them, were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighborhood by the French authorities. EARLY PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF GENOA

AS KING. Advices from Madrid represent that the question

of the sovereignty is rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is asserted that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa King of Spain, and that the proclamamation will be made soon after Christmas.

#### RUSSIA.

PLOT OF AN INSURRECTION DISCOVERED. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

News has been received from St. Petersburg that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow and in the interior provinces of European Russia, and that they were plotting an insurrection to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TIMES ON RECIPROCITY. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. The Times, in as article on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, says its rejection by the United States Senate relieves England of an awkward question. If free trade existed between Canada and the Union the Canadian tariff would discriminate against direct trade between the Union and England; Canada would recognize a closer commercial interest with the United States than with England; and political is sure to follow commercial estrangement.

EARL GRANVILLE TO THE COLONISTS. A deputation waited upon Earl Granville to-day and presented an address asking for closer relations between the British Colonies and the Home Government. Earl Granville replied, approving their request, and declaring that he was opposed to colonial independence.
THE COTTON SUPPLY

The Times to-day has an editorial on the cotton supply question. While admitting the improved quantity, quality, and price of the India cotton, it does not consider possible the displacement of the

### CHINA.

KOOPMANSCHAAP NEGOTIATING FOR COOLIES. London, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. Koopmanschaap, the Chinese merchant of San Francisco, is negotiating with the North German Lloyds Steamship Company for the transportation of coolies from Chinese ports by way of the Suez Canal

### BRAZIL.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNED-THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Ministry, having unsuccessfully opposed the continuation of the war against Paraguay, had tendered their resignations, which

#### had been accepted. URUGUAY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. Intelligence has been received from Montevideo that the Uruguayan Government has recalled all the political exiles except Gen. Flores.

## PORTO RICO.

PERMISSION OF RETURN TO EXILES. HAVANA, Dec. 15 .- Late intelligence from Porto Rico is to the effect that the Captain-General of that Island had granted a permission to return to the natives of the Island who were compromised in the revolution of last year, but declares that all foreigners implicated in the movement are to remain

### CUBA.

MORE TAXES-MORE TROOPS.

HAVANA, Dec. 15 .- Captain-General De Rodas has authorized the Council of Matanzas to impose an additional tax on sugars and molasses, for the purpose of raising the revenue sufficient to cover the municipal deficiency. Another detachment of troops arrived to-day from Spain.

HAVE THE PATRIOTS BEEN AIDED FROM SPAIN -A DISCUSSION IN THE CORTES.

El Pueblo of Madrid contains the particulars of the debate had in the Cortes on the subject of an understanding between the Cubans and the Spanish Repubheans. Senor Ruano asked the Government if it was in possession of the facts respecting the connivance between the rebels of Cuba and the Republicans of the Peninsula.

the rebels of Cuba and the Republicans of the Fennsula. The Minister of Ultramarlsaid that he knew that the rebels were at work in Spain to make friends of the extreme Radicals as well as of the Carllists.

Señor Sanchez Roano—I desired to learn from the Señor Minister of Ultramar if it be true that there are in possession of the Government certain documents to which Señor Becerra alluded; if it be true that the Minister holds the documents which have been published, or parts of them for many months; what grave motive did he have for not having hald them before the tribunals of justice 1 I ask the Señor Minister to reply categorically, and tell us the reason why these documents were not delivered where they should have been, and, above all, on the part of the authorities whose duty it was to see that the laws were enforced, and that crimes should be punished in the shortest time, and so much the more rapidly in proportion to their atrocious character.

The Minister of Ultramar—I commenced by saying that I do not understand the stress which Señor Sanchez Ruano laid upon the words in which he demanded that I should answer categorically. When he used this expression I askef myself.

should answer categorically. When he used this expre sion, I asked myself whether or not I was accustomed t sion, I asked myself whether or not I was accustomed to answer interrogatives in any other than a categorical manner. When a question is asked and an answer ex-pected, that must needs be categorical. I will convince you, gentlemen: I do not now go into the question whether these documents are spurious or not; this will be determined at the proper time. I will answer now each of the interrogatories. In the first place: Why has not the Government handed over these documents to the tri-bunals which were their proper places I Because the Gov-ernment thought it a duty to make other and further ex-aminations. It was deemed best for the interest of tha ernment thought it a duty to make other and further examinations. It was deemed best for the interest of the country, and the trimuph of our arms in Cuba, to try and ascertain certain things which were of the highest political importance, and which could not be carried before the tribunals. I am sure on this point of the support of the Cortes Constituyentes. Besides, it was a fact that one of the supers of these papers, if I mistake not the name, Miguel Pacheco, was not at that time in Spain. He had been here a short time before, but was then at Paris, and the Government was unwilling to take a step which would embarrass the action of the Captain-General of Cuba, who had taken all proper means toward securing the person of this individual, and who, as it will be seen, is not an imaginary person but a main in fact, called by the name of Pacheco.

The other interrogatory of Sr. Sanehez Ruano is reduced to this: He would like to know whether or not the Government approves the conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba in this affair. I do not know whether Senor Sauchez Ruano is aware of the fact that the Captain-General of Cuba is pessessed of extraordinary faculties, but apart from this, I ought to say that the Gevernment has full confidence in him, and recognizes with pleasure the services which he has rendered his country both as a soldier and a Spaniard while using the extraordinary faculties in virtue of which he alone can properly estimate what way be deemed most convenient in putting an end to the war now desolating the Antilles.

SPANISH FAILURE FROM A MADRID STANDPOINT. The Imparcial, a Liberal journal of Madrid, of a very recent date (Nov. 27), gives a melancholy account of the Cuban situation. Many times, says its editor, animated by the love of country, he has felt in

his bosom a glowing hope that the Cuban question would be soon ended. But sadly he confesses that the good hour has been long delayed. As time flies away, the insurrection increases in vigor and extent. "If the country does not appear to-day to be so much threatened as a year ago, still it must be acknowledged that matters are but little altered. More than a year ago the first cry was heard in Yara. Since that time, not a single mail steamer has arrived from the Island which did not bring demands for more troops. First, 6,000 men were required; these were to make up the full number of 29,000 troops ordinarily stationed on the island. The men went to Cuba; but, instead of the rebellion being put down, it immediately assumed much larger proportions. The first campaign, at cost of great losses and sacrifices, freed Santiago de Cuba from the menaces of flibusters; but this was ail. The Winter season had not gone by before we were told that, if it were desired to see a speedy end of the insurrection, our forces there of 20,000 nen must be doubled in the shortest possible time; that the unfavorable season would soon set in, and that the rebellion had extended throughout Camaguey and had given signs of life in the Western Department. The re-enforcements were sent; 14,000 men left our ports between January and March, and, notwithstanding that, the favorable season passed away without the insurrection having been quelled. On the contrary, it had gathered strength, for the Cinco Villas had in the mean time fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The dash, the coolness, and the enthusiasm of our sol-

strength, for the Cinco Villas had in the mean time fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The dash, the coolness, and the enthusiasm of our soldners in both campaigns were admirable. The rebels were persecuted by them without truee, even to the narrowest places of concealment. They were attacked wherever they were to be seen, and in most instances were thoroughly routed and put to disorderly flight. But what of all this? At the end of the campaign our difficulties were but aggravated. The rebels were constructing trenches while our soldlers were dying; they were learning the tactics of war, and so besieged Puerto Principe as to have cut off its supplies. Other recinforcements are now going forward to the island. We entertain the hope that the War Minister, as well as the Director General of Infantry, will send all the men possible. Our brethren in Caba send us word by every steamer that, if they shall receive numerous reciforcements, the insurrection cannot live many months longer. But from what we know of the past, may not the hot season again set in before the work shall have ended! For the rebels, knowing their weakness, will not bring on encounters, and, favored by the peculiar formation of the country, the thickness of the woods, the insalubrity of the climate, and the scattering of the population, they can easily hide themselves from our troops, and thus render nugatory and useless all their ardor.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION-GOV. M'TAVISH A

A PRISONER-M'DOUGALL AGAIN REPELLED. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15 .- A special dispatch to The Tribune from St. Paul, of this date says: Late in-The Tribune from St. Paul, of this date says: Late in-telligence from Red River is to the effect that the rebels had placed Gov. McTavish under a close guard on ac-count of his recent proclamation, advising them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. Capt. Campbell of McDongall's party attempted to enter Fort Garry, but was met at the gate by the sentinels, who forced him back upon American soil. Upon pain of being shot, he has been forbidden to resuter the lines of the insurgents. An account says that the rebels continue to issue rations from the Hudson Bay Company's goods with a regularity that is making great inroads upon the provisions of the Company. ons of the Company.

### THE INDIANS.

A LETTER FROM GEN. ORD.

Washington, Dec. 15. - Major-Gen. Ord, under date of Nov. I, headquarters Department of California, has sent a large number of papers to Gen. Sherman, saying such cases as the following are not unfre-

quent:

A harmless Pinto Indian boy was murdered in cold blood by a worthless vagabond, a few rods from Camp McDermot last Summer. The murderer escaped. Other similar murders of Indians have occurred in Arizonasince I took command of this Department, but the military authorities have no control over such murderers. The State or Territorial authorities in these Indian districts are either powerless, or indifferent to the killing of Indians by the whites, so that the murderer almost always escapes; but if an Indian shoots a white man, it is immediately demanded by the white people of the district that the whole tribe shall be held responsible, and was against them commenced. I think further legislation of Congress might meet the difficulty. It would act as a preventive if, in such cases, the murderers could be arrested by the military and held or turned over for trial to the nearest United States Court, and it would give the Indians some little show of equal justice.

Major-Gen. Thomas, in his indorsement of the letter,

I can see no better method than to extend civil authorfty over the Indians now within the settlement, and enable them to appear as witnesses in all cases affecting
their own conduct and that of the whites toward them.
This affair is a fair instance of the cause of the Indian
roubles in the military division, and until white murderers and robbers of Indians are punished, a large force?
troops will be necessary to protect peaceful white inhabitants in the thinly settled regions of the command from
Indian avengers. I was present at McDermott a few
days after the murder of the Finto, referred to by Gen.
Ord, and know the excitement produced in the peaceful amp of the Pinto's by the willful, unprovoked and un ounished murder of one of their number.

Gen. Sherman makes the following indorsement : This case illustrates the origin of most of the Indiat wars on our frontiers. A citizen may murder an Indian with impunity; but if the Indian retaliates, war results

wars on our frontiers. A citizen may murder with impunity; but if the Indian retaliates, v and the United States must bear the expense. The Secretary of War concurs in the suggestions of

these officers, and recommends additional legislation in

#### WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION. Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15 .- In the morning

ession of the Woman's Suffrage Convention, steps were taken for the formation of county and city societies, with taken for the formation of county and city societies, with instructions to call a convention for that purpose within a few weeks. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Blackwell, and Mrs. Campbell of Springfield, the latter a new advocate of woman suffrage. Andrew Jackson Davis attempted to bring Evangelical Christians into unpopularity before the Convention by declaring that they failed to advocate Woman's Suffrage, but the attempt was effectually answered by the Rev. Mr. Bowles, who showed that many evangelical ministers were the warm advocates of the reform. The following resolution was adopted:

were the warm advocates of the reloim. The following resolution was adopted:

Resoluted. That the Convention request the Executive Committee of the New England Woman's Suffrage. Association, prior to our next State election, to interregate the candidates of all political parties as to whether, in case of election, they will exert their official influence in favor of the enfranchment of the women of the commonwallty also, to use every homorable means to defeat the election of all who fall to respond or re-

In the afternoon, Mrs. Mather, a missionary and teacher among the freedmen of South Carolina, addressed the meeting and was followed by Mr. Elackwell, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and the Rev. R. Shippen of this city, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Foster, Mrs. Livermore, and others. In the evening several addresses were made, when the

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS METHODISTS ON THE BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

Boston, Dec. 15. - The Methodist Episcopal State Convention at its session to-day adopted the follow-

Whereas, Painful and alarming rumors have spread far and wide of defaications in the management of our Book Concern in New-York; and whereas, the late report of at these rumors are not wholly groundless, is man

that hese rumors are not wholly groundless, is mani-feetly imperfect and unsatisfactory; therefore, Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the said Book Committee for a full report of such facts within their knowledge as are necessary to a clear understanding of the manner in which this great interest of the Church has been unanaged.

has been managed.

Resolved, That we urgently request the Sub-Committee of Investigation to zenlously pursue their labor to the extent necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the concern. concern. epolved. That regarding the Bible as the only sufficient rule of Christian faith and the palladium of our liberties, we look on all attempts to exclude it from our public schools, or to break down its authority, as a blow at the foundation of republicanism.

Resolutions strongly indorsing a prohibitory liquor law

### also passed the Convention. NAVAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 15 .- The command of the harlestown Navy-Yard was to-day formally transferred from Commodore Rodgers to Commodore Chas. Steadman. from Commodore Rodgers to Commodore Chas. Seadman. Commodore Rodgers is ordered to the command of the East India and China squadron, his rank being Admiral after the 1st of January. The Supply is ready for sea, and will sail in a few days with stores for the Mediterranean squadron. The steam sloop Alaska received her crew to-day, and will proceed to join the China squadron. The Terror, double-turreted monitor, also takes a crew to-day, and stream to the West to the West of the State of the State of the State of the West of the State will proceed to New-York, and afterward to the West and will proceed to New-York, and afterward to the west India and Cuba squadron. The steam screw-ship Ticonderoga is in the dry-dock, and the repairs on her will not be completed before next March. The Niagara, a first-class frigate, is under transformation into an iron-clad. The Worcester, a new steam frigate, is fitting for sea. The Wabash is undergoing repairs. The Shenandoah will be ready for service about the ist of February next. About 300 men arrived today from New-York as crews for vessels that leave immediately.

#### THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS-SEVERAL PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

St. Louis, Dec. 15 .- The Coroner has pre erred a charge of murder in the fourth degree against George S. Barrett, architect and superintendent; Samuel M. Ross, assistant superintendent, and Polk Fitzsimmons M. Ross, assistant superintendent, and Polk Fitzsimmons and Richard Farrell, contractors for the stone masonry of the building on the corner of Fifth and Oliver streets, which fell last November, causing the death of a number of persons, and the wounding of several others.

### THE MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, Dec. 15.—The Winter meeting on the Magnolia Race Course commenced to-day. The first race, two mile heats, was won by Carrie Atherton. Time, 3:56½, 3:59½. Coquette was second and Donavan distanced, after winning the first heat. The mile race was won by Corsican in 1:56½. Larkin was second and Whisenhunt third.

### NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

# WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH GUNEOAT QUESTION IN THE SEN-ATE-ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR NOMINATED FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH-GEN. SHERMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS-THE FRANK

ING PRIVILEGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869. The Senate had an interesting session to-day, which Mr. Carpenter's speech, in favor of his resolution for the retention of the Spanish gunboats, gave importance to. Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the recent Colored Labor Convention, asking for some changes in the Homestead laws, against the regranting of lapsed railroad grants, and other aids to the landless in the South. A bill was reported by Mr. Hamlin, incorporating the parties having charge of the proposed International Exposition, when Mr. Summer stated that Great Britain proposed to hold a similar exposition at the same time. The Senate agreed to the House resolution for a recess from December 22 to January 5. Mr. Sumner urged work, calling attention to important pending business, and Senator Pomercy suggested Cuba, to which Mr. Sumner autocratically responted, "the east said about that, the better." Senator Irownlow was permitted to take up the time of the Senate through its Secretary, by the reading of a personal declaration, in which he gave his version of Tennessee affairs, declared himself a Republican, and animadvertedseverely on his detractors. However feeble the venerable Senator appears, his language loses none of its viger or bitterness by age and infirmities. Mr. Morrill of Vermont then obtained the floor, and gave way informally to Senator Carpenter, who spoke to his resolution on the gunboats. Mr. Carpenter had a carefully prepared argument, and confined himself quite strictly to his notes giving as a reason at the outset his desire to avoid anything like a discussion of the general question, and his wish in such a grave matter to deal with the subject in a conservative manner. Mr. Carpenter argued that Caba had acquired belligerent rights, according to the stricest letter of international law. He pointed to the fact that the Cubans had no diplomatic agents to watch their people's interests. They, however, presented ertain statements, and the detention of the gunboats would be a proper point for the investigation of the truth of their allegations. He argued that it was not at all nees sary to have a proclamation of Cuban belligerency in order to establish the fact that Spain was violating our neutrality laws. Neutrality had no existence unless tar existed, and two parties were required to make war. Jur neutrality laws recognized both by declaring, as in the case of the law of 1818, that " no prince or state, coldny, district, or people" who could make war, had a right to procure men, arms, or munitions in the United States. The Senator held that this was sustained by our history, by the neutrality laws, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court. He argued with great force that, in the case of Cuba, there had been a series of wrongs perpetratedby our Government which would justify the new Republic in declaring war, had it the pover so to do. The Senator held the Senate closey, and evidently made a marked impression. After be closed, Mr. Sumber made a brief reply, in which he took the ground that Cuba was not before vs in any legal use, her belligerency not being an accomplished fact. He declared that as between a king or government and a revolt, the former did not make war, but simply maintained his government. He read a dispatch showing that the gunboats had probably sailed this morning, drclared that it was the duty of the Senate to wait for the nformation that the State Department was preparing to

Gen. Garfield, who has the bill in charge, stated tonight that he believed the House would pass the Amended Census bill to-morrow. The nomination of Attorney-General Hoar for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, in place of Justice Wayne, deceased, foreshadowed in these dispatches, was made by the President to day. The subject of his noniprincipal topics of interest to-night. The Senators from the South are not wholly pleased with the selection of Judge Hoar, because they assert section, since the death of Wayne, who was from Pennsylvania, has not been represented. Some if personal grounds, dating back to last Spring, when he manipulated the District-Attorney and U. S. Marshal ag, pointments according to his own ideas, and with but little regard to the ideas of Senators. In the selection of a sne essor to Mr. Hoar the President will not be influenced by politicians; this he has already announced. Pennsyl vania cialms consideration for the less of Borie, and it i even asserted to-night, on the authority of a Senator. that Judge Strong of Pennsylvania was offered the post tion, but declined, in the hope of obtaining a place on the Bench himself, if Judge Grier should ever conclude b

send in, and affirmed his opinion that the war in Cuba was merely that of guerrilla bands. He repeated his

Worcester charges, that there had been double dealing

with Slavery. On the whole, the opinion prevailed that Mr. Summer's reply was very happy. Mr. Carpenter was warmly congratulated for his able effort. Mr. Morrill of

Vermont, made a long speech against the Eight-hour law.

Although the Senate Judiciary Committee was in saion to-day, no action was taken on the nominations fr the Circuit Judges. The case of Mr. Yeaman for the Ohio Circuit seems to be again in doubt. It is now is serted that the President does not intend to withdrive

cted on by the Senate until after the holidays. The Senate Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report favorably on the nomination of ex-Congressman Pileas Jovernor of New-Mexico. The nomination of Mr. Blw as Minister to Brazil has not yet been acted on by conmittee; the statement to the contrary was an error.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of considering tie ecommendations made in the last annual reports of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army. Some st the recommendations of Gen. Sherman are very peculist. and it puzzles the Committee to understand how the can adopt them. He calls for the mustering cut of the service of all the supernumerary officers of the arms. now 509 in number, and at the same time he recommend an increase of the army requiring the services of \$5 officers more than are now on duty, and eight in excess of the number on the list of supernumeraries. For bstance, he recommends 50 new companies of infanty, with four officers to each company, making 200 for be whole number of companies, one new Lieutenant to exh of the 250 present companies of infantry, one new Lieutenant to the 120 companies of cavalry, one extra Map o each of the 25 infantry regiments, one extra Major to each of the 10 cavalry regiments, making a total of 00 officers additional. At the same time he recommends be bolition of regimental Adjutants and Quartermastes. at present 90 in number. This would give employmentto all those supernumerary officers, and require eight new appointments.

The House Postal [Committee] to-day considered pe question of the abolition of the franking privilege. It was decided to refer the whole subject to a sub-Commttee, composed of Messrs. Hill, Fitch, and Adams, to mate an examination of the matter, and report to the General Committee what action should be taken. The Committee also agreed to a resolution, which is to be reported to tle House, directing the Committee to proceed to New-York and Boston for the purpose of examining the constrution of the Post-Office buildings in those cities.

The Senate Commerce Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of taking action on the nord nations for Consular positions now pending. Among the number is that of Col. George Butler of New-York, nomnated for Consul-General to British India. Mr. Chandles the Chairman of the Committee, is opposed to Mr. But ler's confirmation, for the reason that he succeeds Michigan man who held the position for eight years, and was finally suspended on charges preferred.

The Reconstruction Committee will meet on Saturday, for the purpose of perfecting a bill for the admission of Virginia. A majority of the Committee seem disposed to exact more from Virginia than is proposed by Gen Butler in his three bilis, introduced into the House and referred to the Committee on Monday last. The bill in troduced by Mr. Ward of New-York seems to meet the requirements of the more radical members of the Committee. It imposes conditions which it is thought will prevent a repetition of the action of Georgia and Ten-

The Naval Committee of the House have determined to postpone the consideration of the question of the rank of the line and the staff of the navy until after the holidays. There is considerable comment on the fact that a deficiency is asked for by several of the departments. The whole amount will not exceed \$3,000,000, and it should be remembered that the present Administration is responsible for only about four months of the past fiscal year.

The legislative and executive estimates for the year amount in the aggregate to \$25,000,000, \$3,000,000 more than was appropriated last year. The estimates were considered by the Committee on Appropriations to-day.

The published statement that the Woman Suffrage bill which lately passed the Legislature of Wyoming Terri. tory, and which has become a law by the approval of Gov. Campbell, requires ratification by Congress is an

error. Congress has the power, however, to annul it. It is feared that the proposition for an International Exposition, to be held here in 1871, will fail, as the evident temper of Congress is opposed to the appropriation of money to aid it. The British Government has nearly completed its arrangements to hold a similar exhibition at London, in 1871, and it is therefore probable that the attempt to hold one in this country will finally

be postponed until 1872. The report of Col. Wicker, Special Agent of the Treasury Department for Alaska, which was introduced in th House yesterday and ordered to be printed, states that, notwithstanding the strict prohibition of seal killing on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, by the act of July 27, 1868, over 100,000 seals have been taken this season the skins sold to traders, and the only benefit derived by the Government has been the privilege of paying officials to remain on the islands. From this report it is evident that somebody, by collusion with the Treasury officials is making a good thing out of the seal fisheries. This agent states that the fisheries may be made to yield a revenue of \$500,000 per annum, and proposes a plan to

providing for the consolidation of the Freedmen's Bureau with the Indian Bureau, and placing both under the con-

trol of the Department of the Interior. The deposits on the 1st of December, in the Freedman's Bank of this city and its Southern branches, amounted to

about \$1,500,000, a gain of over \$80,000 since November. The list of applicants for the vacant position of Third Auditor of the Treasury is increasing, and there are already three ex-members of Congress in the contest, namely, Loan of Missouri, Briggs of New-York, and Pet-lit of Indiana. Gen. Whittlesey of Michigan, and the present Chief Clerk of the Bureau, are also candidates, and there are a number of others. It is not unlikely that some one will be selected whose name has not been pub-

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION RATIFIED BY GREAT BRITAIN-INTERNAL REVENUE DE CISION-THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DIS-

CISION—THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)
Postmaster-General Cresswell received a cable telegram on the 14th inst. from the Postmaster-General at London, announcing the execution by the British PostOffice on that day of the new postal convention to come into operation on the 1st of Jannary next. The articles of this convention were drafted and executed at Washington on the 3d inst., and forwarded in the mail dispatch from New-York on Saturday, the 4th inst., by the Imman steamship City of Brussels, which made the quickest trans-Atlantic passage on record. Only ten days intervened between the execution of the convention at Washington and London.

The Committee of Internal Revenue officials, to whom

The Committee of Internal Revenue officials, to whom was referred the subject of a change in the recent order of Commissioner Delano concerning the use of standensks, have, upon consultation, decided that no reasons of the commissioner of the com

of Commissioner Deiano concerning the use of sandcasks, have, upon consultation, decided that no reasons
exist why any alteration or modification of the Commissioner's order should be made, and therefore decline to
make such a recommendation. The Committee consisted of First Deputy Commissioner Douglas; Third
Deputy Given, and Solicitor Smith.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for
disabled volunteer soldiers met at the office of the Surgeon-General in this city to-day. There were present
Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Major-Gen. Wm. Belknap. Secretary of War; Jay Cooke, esq.: Major-Gen. J. D. Martindale, Judge Hugh L. Bond, Brig.-Gen. John S. Cavender,
the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel. Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and Gov.
Frederick Smith. The annual reports were read, and
showed that nearly 4.600 disabled soldiers and sallors
were supported and aided by the managers during the
past year, as follows: At the Central Asylum, near Dayton, Ohio. 1,637; at the Eastern Branch, near Augusta,
Me., 635; at the North-Western Branch, near Milwankee,
Wis., 425; at the Pennsylvania Branch, near Pinladelphia, 419; at the New-York Branch, near Rochester, 170;
at the New-Jersey Soldiers' Home, 223; at other local
asylumi, 102; by out-door relief given to those too sick
to be taken te the asylums and having families, 139.
Many interesting details were reported. Of the whole
number se cared for 112 died during the year, nearly oneasylums, of the asylums and having families, 159. Many interesting details were reported. Of the whole number so cared for 112 died during the year, nearly one-haif of consumption, and 551, having been restored to health or prepared in the Asylum schools and warkshops to highly find the health or prepared in the Asylum schools and warkshops to highly find the health warkshops to highly two belonged to the regular army, 44 to the navy, and the rest to the volunteer service. Their disability arises from the following causes: Loss of both arms, 9; loss of both legs, 8; loss of one arm, 32; loss of one lex, 429; blind, 177; insane, 52; disabled by other wounds, 1,054; treated in hospital, 1,348. It is gratifying to note that of 67 forms of disease treated in the hospitals there was not a single case of epidemic or maisrious disease, showing the healthfulness of the locations selected for these asylums. Of the whole, 1,304 receive pensions; 1,193 are native born, and 774 are marting the control of the property of the parenty of the works.

#### NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Dec. 15.—The President made the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of he U. S. Supreme Court. L. D. Latimer, to be U. S. Attorney for the District of ornia.

et of Tennessee.
ed W. Houston, to be Marshal for Kansas.
ear W. Hillyer, to be Judge of the U.S. District ourt of Nevada.

Jason M. Johnson, to be Collector of Internal Revenue
or the Ninth District of New-York.

James A. Allaben, to be Assessor for the Second Dis-

rict of New-York.
Rickard Beardsley of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem.
Rickard Beardsley of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem.
Henry C. Rogers, to be Pension Agent at St. Paul, Minn.
Richard F. Way, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for
he Helena District, Montana. THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Washington, Dec. 15 .- A delegation, appointed by the New-York Association for the Restoration of American Shipping, composed of Messrs. Westervelt, Rowland, Boole, Young, Stark, and others, appeared be fore the House Special Committee on that subject this afternoon, and, after submitting some verbal evidence presented the following document to the Committee:

fore the House Special Committee on that subject this afternoon, and, after submitting some verbal evidence, presented the following document to the Committee:

New York, Dec. 14, 1869.

To the Hon. John Lynch, Chairman of the Special Congressional Committee on Nacigation interests.

Sin: The undersuped, a Committee appointed by the New York Association for the Restoration of American Shipping Interests, respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following facts, with the view of setting forth the past and present condition of American Commerce, and for the purpose of impressing upon Commerces, through the action of your Committee, the absolute necessity of some action being immediately taken to prevent the total destruction of American merinational commerce, and also to set forth the principal that the true policy of our Government is to foster and encourage American ship-builders, as we believe that a nation's prosperity is reflected in the prosperity of its commercial marine. As evidence of the condition of our commerce during the last 32 years, we respectfully call your attention to the accompanying exhibit, which is a true copy of the record at the New York Customs-House:

It will be observed that during the year 1836 there entered the port of New-York 407,096 tuns of shipping, the handilwork of American builders sustained their prestige for twenty years thereafter, and specimens of their workmanship were seen and "respected in every port, and carried our emblem on every sea. In 1858 the English commenced the substitution of iron for wood in the art of ship-building, and since, by a chain of circumstances, for tunate for them, but disastrous to us, the record for 1868 shows that nearly ten tuns of foreign tunnage to one of American are recorded at the port of New-York Many of these vessels, notwithstanding they appear under a foreign flag, are productions of our American ship yards, having changed their records for protection less than 20,000 skilled mechanics, in addition to 1,000 young men as a

United States Registry laws, and allow foreign-built ships to register on equal footing with American production, we most respectfully desire to protest. Nearly every native American, and we believe a great majority of our adopted citizens, are possessed of a certain amount of pride, and rejoice in the growth and success of our naval and mercantic marine; and though at the present time the people at large may appear to be indifferent and lukewarm upon the subject, it is our united opinion that, could a full expression be obtained, it would be found to be their unanimons desire that the principles inaugurated by the founders of our institutions, in regard to our Registry laws, should be undisturbed, and that all vessels partaking of its benefits should be constructed on American territory.

D. D. WESTERVELT, THOMAS STARE,
T. F. KOWLAND, JÖHN E. HOFFMIRE,
WILLIAM FOULER, DAVID J. TAFF,
JOSHEA YOUNGS, ROBERT A. RUSSELL,
COUNDITIES OF NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ISSE.

TUNNAGE ENTERED AT NEW-YORK FROM FOREIGN FORTS
DURING THE YEAR ISSE.

TUNNAGE ENTERED AT NEW-YORK FROM FOREIGN FORTS
DURING THE YEAR ISSE.

American 2284 103,381 31,231
Foreign 2734 165,391 60,391

Tetal cutered to 1863 .... 4818 2,990,577 19,752

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS, &C., DURING THE YEARS BELA ALS, AC., DURING THE 1
SPECIFIED.
Tuns
American.
407,096
149,634
206,761
135,464
206,761
135,464
1,775,318
1,033,395
1,096,591

The returns for the past nine months show that the privals and clearances in the domestic trade amounted o upward of 50,000,000 tuns, or about three times that of he foreign trade. It has been only moderately prosperus during the present year, barely paying insurance and lepreclation.

depreciation.

The following is a statement of the foreign trade of the City of New-York, including the value of shipments and exports, and showing the proportion under the United States and foreign flags for the periods named:

In American Versels.

Years. Versels.

1857. \$29,65,610 \$103,354,931

year 153, out of a value of \$131,000,000 went under a ten flag. In 1867, out of \$864,000,000 at all the ports, 600,000 were carried in foreign vessels.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland convened at the Academy of Music at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. P. Ingersoil. Col. Tresier, who had been appointed to diver the weiceme address, was not present, and Gen. Kimball made the address. Gen. Sheridan was elected President of the Convention. Remarks were made by Gens. Sheridan, Rosecrans, Wood, Scofield, and Negley. The Chairman announced the regular order of business to be reading the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, and hearing the reports from the various committees. The Treasurer's report shows the balance in the Treasury, after paying all expenses, for the year, of \$2,500. A letter was from Gen. Thomas, regretting his not being able to be at the reunion, which was greeted with applause. The President was authorized to communicate the regrets of the Society to Gen. Thomas by telegraph. A letter was also read from Gen. Garfield. A large number of other letters were in the hands of the Secretary, but the reading of them was postponed until after the regular business had been gone through with A committee was appointed to report a plan for the investment of the funds of the Society, and also to suggest means for the further increase of the funds. Committees were also appointed to select the next place of meeting, to provide for the hext annual address, and nominate efficers for the ensuing year, with instructions to report at the first session to-morrow. A resolution, changing the anniversary to the 19th of September, was reierred to a Committee. The Convention then adjourned. Gen. Negley will deliver the annual address to morrow afternoon. Academy of Music at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Kim-

#### A PREACHER CONVICTED OF MURDER Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 15.—Samuel Nan-

kewis, an English preacher at Centreville, was convicted this evening of murder in the first degree for killing his infaut child. His wife Mary was acquitted. Both had been in this country but a few months. His counsel has moved for a new trial.

COLLISION BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES-SEVERAL WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15 .- It is reported that a a desperate fight occurred on Monday night between a party of negroes and whites at Maiden, West Virginia, ten milesabove Charleston, on the Kanawha River. Sev-eral persons on both sides were wounded. Gen. Ruff-GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

John S. Caskie, member of Congress from Virginia during the eight years preceding the war, died at Richmond yesterday. ....George P. Barlow of Florida was found

end in bed at Terre Haute, ind., yesterday, having com-atted suicide by taking landanum. ....The American ship Kearsarge, Capt. simonds, which left Liverpool Dec. 1 for Calcutta, has put into Plymouth in a leaking condition.

....The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia has resolved to sustain the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in its contest with the Grand Orient of France.

...Mr. Taylor, clerk of the Bancroft House at Mayaville, Ky., was shot and killed by a stranger, on Tuesday, during a quarrel in a gambling house. .... A meeting to aid in the establishment of

trallroad communication between Oswego, N. Y., tutland, Me., was held at Saratoga yesterday. ...One hundred thousand acres of the Agenitural College land serip, issued to New York, was

....John Russell, an ex-Secretary of State. had a stroke of paralysis on Tuesday, and is now lying dangerously ill at Urbana, Ohio. There is but little hope 

of U.S. District Attorney at Atlanta, Ga., on account of Congress removing the disabilities of Col. Akerman, the .... Madame Camilla-Urso proposes to organe a grand musical festival at San Francisco, similar to be Boston Peace Jubilee, for the benefit of the Mercan-

.... The New-England Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, is the name of a permanent organization formed at a meeting of the trade in Boston yesterday. William B. Spooner is President.

tile Library Association.

...The British brig Energy, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, with salt, when 105 days out was aban-doned at sea, Dec. 4, with 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet of water in her hold. Her crew were saved, and have landed at Holmes's Hole. ....The officers of the Maryland National Guard complimented Gov. Howie with a grand banquet at the Gilmore House, Baltimore, last night. Gen. Brooke from Fort McHenry, and other distinguished

.... President Grant has pardoned Anna Copone, under sentence to one year's imprisonment in the St. Conis Pententiary for passing counterfeit money, on the round that she was the dupe of her husband. She had

... The jury in the case of Benjamin F. Moret, on trial at Philadelphia, charged with malfeasance in office white Assistant-Assessor of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, have returned a verdict of guity in the United States District Court.

The jailor at Carrolton, Ky., while incar-cerating a murderer named Andrew McDiarmitt, was knocked down by him and locked in a cell. McDiarmitt scaped, but was rearrested. Twelve other prisoners pried off a portion of the jail roof and made a successful SUDDEN DEATH OF A LEATHER DEALER.

Joseph A. Trowbridge of the firm of Trowbridge & Shaler, leather merchants in Ferry-st., came to his death on Tuesday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., his death on Tuesday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., under painful circumstances. He had not been as well as usual for some two months past, and fer several days past he had been under treatment for a threatened brain fever. On Tuesday morning, in a fit of temporary insanity, he seized a revolver and shot himself four times, the last shot proving fatal. He was about 35 years of age, and was much esteemed and respected in this city and by leather merchants throughout the country.

VOLUNTEER REUNION.

The annual reunion of the 120th Regiment

men to learn the profession, that apprentices are no longer to be found.

It is in the interest of the country at large, who in time of war must have ships to sustain its dignity, and nechanics to build them, that we appeal to your honorable committees to recommend to Congress some potent measure for the relief of our profession. We would respectfully and most earnestly recommend that some spectfully and most earnestly recommend that some spectfully and most earnestly recommend that some foster and encourage the art of ship-building; and in foster and encourage the art of ship-building; and in consideration of the fact that all governments gain power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the proficiency of their seamen and power and respect by the production of the finished ships, reliable to allow to the proper that Congress should legislate to allow to the proper that Congress should legislate to allow to the proper that Congress should legislate to allow to the proper that Congress should receive, should such raw material be of foreign production.

Regarding the profession to modify or abrogate the Regiment was composed of volunteers from the countiles of Ulster and Greene, and Col. Sharpe, now Gen.

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This regime N. Y. S. V., took place at Kingston, on Tuesday evening.

### PRICE FOUR CENTS,

XLIST CONGRESS-2D SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1869. Petitions were presented and appropriately re-

ferred, for the granting of pensions and relief from dis-

PUBLIC LANDS FOR FREEDMEN.

abilities.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR FREEDMEN.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented the memorial of the laboring men of the United States, in convention assembled, asking the intervention of Congress in behalf of the colored laborers in the Southern States.

After setting forth the immediate necessities of the freedmen, the paper asks a division and distribution among them of the public lands of the United States, and the appointment of a Commissioner to purchase lands in the Southern States, where there are now no public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed,

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill to encourage and promote the Infernational Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Washington in the year 1871. Mr. Hamlin explained that, amended, the bill simply authorized a corporation for the purpose proposed. It was simply an act of incorporation, the parties interested being desirons of organizing at an early day. He asked that the bill be taken up immediately. The bill was then

read.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out the clause authoriz-ing an appropriation by the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, in accordance with a recommendation of

the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said, that in 1871 it was proposed to hold a similar exhibition in London, under the auspices of the British Government. Our country was invited to contribute to that exhibition, and be present through commissioners. If deemed advisable to proceed with the bill, it might be better to change the date, or to postpone the measure until further information had been received.

received.

Mr. Hamilin said he was not aware of the proposed exhibition at London. This bill, however, provided for an exhibition, either in 1871, or as soon thereafter as desirable. The bill was then laid over for the present.

Mr. Anthony submitted a joint resolution for the distribution to members of Congress, and other officials who had not received a copy, of the copies in the Department of State of the tributes of the nations to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The resolution was passed.

Mr. BOREMAN (Rep., West Va.) presented a bill to provide for a building for a Post-Office and other United States offices in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Referred. INCREASING THE SALARIES OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. KELLOG (Rep., La.) officed a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws relating to the distribution of flues, forfeitures, and penalties incurred under the Customs laws, and also for increaing the salaries of Collectors, Surveyors, and Naval Officers at the principal ports of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), so much of the President's Message as relates to foreign relations was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE BOLIDAY RECESS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo), the Senato

On motion of Mr. SHEKMAN (Rep., Ohio), the Senato took up the House resolution providing for a recess from Wednesday, the 2rd inst., to Wednesday, the 5th prox. The resolution was concurred in.

Wednesday, the 22d inst., to Wednesday, the 5th prox. The resolution was concurred in.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported joint resolutions to relation to claud withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, with an amendment providing that the passage of the resolution (suspending the order which restores the lands to market) shall not be construed as a recognition of the rights of either of the adverse parties. dverse parties. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) offered a resolution, which

Mr. CASSERLY (Dom., Cal.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all orders and decisions of his Department/touching the above-mentioned lands, with statements of his reasons for the orders, and information concerning the area and settlement of the land.

Mr. TIPTON (Rep., Neb.) introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in cases of application for the cancellation of homestead entries. Referred.

Mr. HAMILTON (Dem., Md.) introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of a lighthouse station on the Choptank River, Maryland. Referred.

Mr. OSBORN (Rep., Fla.) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenus to offer and pay rewards for the detection and apprehension of any person charged with murdering or attempting

sion of any person charged with murdering or attempt to murder any officer of the Internal Revenue Bure

to murder any officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Referred.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a building for Government offices at Little Rock. Referred.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION FROM MR. BROWNLOW.

Mr. BROWNLOW (Rep., Tenn.) having been awarded, 30 minutes within which to make a personal explanation, forwarded to the Cierk a communication, which has read, explanatory of recent events in Tennessee, and his connection therewith. In consequence of the fierce conflict between the Senter and the Stokes factions, the Republican party in Tennessee had become temporarily divided, Mr. Brownlow, among other Republicans, supporting Mr. Senter. He denied the imputation which his enemies had made that, under any circumstances, he was ever favorable to the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, and cited various instances in which his constant opposition to Johnson and fidelity to party had been shown by his acts. Mr. Cooper, an oldine Whig, who had been elected to the Senate, would yield a hearty, support to President Grant and his Administration.

During the reading of the paper the Chair remarked

ministration.

During the reading of the paper the Chair remarked that parliamentary usage and law required him to rule out of order remarks which were aimed specially and personally at members of the other House, and if objection was made by any member of the Senate to a further reading of the paper he would be obliged to onforce the rules.
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the commu-

nade. The paper further recited the author's deliance of these The paper further recited the author's defiance of these who had attempted to arraign him for an alleged betrayal of his party, and expressed the belief that those who had already cast lots for his political estate, in expectation of his death, would be sorely disappointed. The principles which had guided him in his administration of the affairs of Tennessee would be faithfully adhered to during the Senatorial term for which he had been elected.

THE SPANISH GUNBOAIS.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to take up the resolution previously offered by him, declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the 30 gamboats contracted for in the United States, by or in behalf of the Government of Spain, to be employed against the revolted district of Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United Stated during the continuance of that rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) thought that the discussion of the resolution would be premature, inasmuch as the Senate had no information concerning the gunboats except that from newspapers. He understood that in a few days official information concerning Cuba would be received, upon which the Senate could act more intelligently. THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The motion being agreed to, Mr. CARPENTER ad-

sente and from newspapers. He understood that in a few days official information concerning Cuba would be received, upon which the Senate could act more intelligence of the control of th